

TAFT IS SILENT ON CONDITIONS IN CITY OF MEXICO

Was Expected to Make
Reference to Them
in Address.

CONFINES FIRE TO PROGRESSIVES

President Speaks at Dinner of
Union League Club, Praising
Lincoln and Denouncing
Those Who Use His Name
as Trade-Mark—Dis-
tinguished Crowd Present.

Philadelphia, February 12.—President Taft, five members of his Cabinet, two Governors and a score of other distinguished men were guests to-night at the fifty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Union League Club, at a banquet given in honor of the memory to Abraham Lincoln.

The President's first speaker on the program, praised Lincoln, declared that if he were alive to-day he would be joined in line with the Republican party and said he hoped to see that element of the party which deserted the standard last fall swing into line again to insure the continuation of the policy of the policies of that party.

No Reference to Mexico.
The President made no reference in his speech to conditions in Mexico, although hundreds of the diners expected him to do so. He was expected to have here shortly after midnight, but he did not appear. He could drop in for an hour at the home of E. T. Stotesbury, who gave an entertainment in honor of the Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera Co. He planned to leave for Washington with the members of his Cabinet, who came to the dinner, early to-morrow and is due in the capital at 7:15 A. M.

The President began his speech with a tribute to Lincoln. He finished with an attack upon the Progressives, but he said, they would line up once again with the Republicans.

"What of the future of the Republican party?" asked the President. "We have had a division and we have had a healing."

"We're a great, strong people, and we can stand a great deal. It may be that this defeat will benefit us this time. It may be that through it we will come to recognize the principle of recognized government. One of the characteristics of the Republican party is that it has shown in the last fifty years an ability to get together and regulate by law those who effect the great principles for which it stands. Therefore, all we ought to do is to make the declaration that our basic principles cannot be surrendered—liberty regulated by law—those restrictions imposed by the people on themselves—cannot be overcome by the nostrums of demagogues. Those principles cannot depart from us."

"Would he with us if he were alive?"

"Well, of course, he would."

"Why?"

"Because Lincoln understood popular government as few men have understood it. Because he understood the Constitution and loved it as few men have loved it. He understood that government better than any man who ever lived. I differ from those who claim him as a 'trade mark,' for the claims they make differ radically from what we know his ideas were."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

"I hope not."

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FORCES READY FOR MOVEMENT TOWARD MEXICO

Thirty-Five Thousand
Men Can Start at
Moment's Notice.

RESPONSIBILITY UP TO CONGRESS

Taft Will Not Authorize Inva-
sion Without Shifting Burden
to Other Shoulders—Foreign
Element May Be Asked to
Evacuate City of Mexico.
Intervention Probable.

Washington, February 12.—President Taft and the Cabinet are in accord that Congress shall share the responsibility for any intervention in Mexico.

A day of conferences between the President and his advisers ended with the understanding that should conditions in Mexico City become so much worse as to demand the landing of American troops, Mr. Taft will lay before both houses of Congress the full facts of the situation in a special message.

All Arms in Readiness.
To-day every preliminary was arranged for the invasion which might follow such a course. Thirty-five thousand men of the army, navy and marine corps were put in readiness for the movement.

The First Brigade of the First Army Division, just created in the reorganization, 3,600 men in all, and the nucleus of an expeditionary force of 15,000, was put on marching orders, ready to enter for Newport News, Va., where army transports wait under steam.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 marines of the Atlantic battleship fleet, at the Guantanamo naval station, were prepared for immediate movement to Vera Cruz, where they might be kept aboardship, ready for landing to blaze an avenue of escape from Mexico City for foreigners, as they did at Peking.

Six Dreadnaughts, with approximately 6,000 jacks and officers, now are cruising under full steam for Mexican ports—four on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific. The first should arrive at her destination Friday, the last Sunday.

Other crack fighting ships of the Atlantic battleship fleet, swinging at anchor seventy hours off at Guantanamo, are ready for sea. They have approximately 2,000 officers and men.

Five other smaller craft in Central American waters are within call of the wireless. The navy's plans to-day show:

Georgia, 15,000-ton battleship, Captain Marbury Johnson, due at Vera Cruz Friday.

Vermont, 16,000-ton battleship, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Second Division of the Atlantic fleet, Captain Harry Mel. P. Huse, due at Vera Cruz Saturday.

Florida, 15,000-ton battleship, Captain Spencer S. Wood, due at Vera Cruz Saturday.

Virginia, 15,000-ton battleship, flagship of Rear-Admiral Usher, commanding the Third Division of the Atlantic fleet, Captain John D. McDonald, due at Tampico Saturday.

Colorado, 14,000-ton armored cruiser, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sutherland, commanding the Fourth Division of the Atlantic fleet, Captain William L. Gilmer, due at Mazatlan Friday.

South Dakota, 14,000-ton armored cruiser, Captain Charles F. Plunkett, due at Acapulco Saturday.

Within call to supplement this force are the cruiser Denver, en route to Acapulco, Salvador, trans-Pacific, en route to Acapulco, and the cruiser Des Moines, en route to Bluefields, Nicaragua, and due there Saturday; and gunboat Nashville, en route to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, en route to Acapulco, en route to Acapulco, Honduras.

The battleships Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Minnesota, Idaho, and Ohio, seven torpedo boat destroyers and many auxiliary craft of the Atlantic fleet remain with Rear-Admiral Badger, commander of the Atlantic fleet, at Guantanamo.

All That Can Be Done Now.
It is the feeling of the administration that these plans are all that can be done at this time and that a sufficient force of troops can be dispatched, not only to observe developments, but practically to create neutral zones at ports where they lie, in which Americans and other foreigners may do business.

It has been suggested in some quarters that to land troops in Mexico would be such an act of war as can be justified only by a resolution of Congress. Many military officers fail to see any distinction between such landing of troops on foreign soil in case of anarchy and the employment of marines, for the same purpose, as was done in Nicaragua recently.

To meet the constitutional objection, in case the transports were sent to Vera Cruz, it is understood that the commanding officers would be instructed not to land troops except upon congressional authorization. Their presence on the coast, it is felt, would have a strong moral effect upon the contending factions in Mexico, and more than a week's time would be saved in placing the soldiers just where they would be needed in case danger to foreign lives and property should become more imminent.

Unless one side or the other gains a decisive victory in the city of Mexico within the next day or two, it is probable that Ambassador Wilson will be asked to leave the city. The American citizens of the capital to go to the ports, or other places of safety, and the representatives of other foreign nations are expected to do the same. One great element of danger in the situation arises from the presence in the city of Mexico of about 17,000 foreigners, whose home governments are known to be in receipt of many heartrending appeals for assistance.

Recognizing the disposition of the United States government to extend the same protection to these Europeans as it has extended to the Americans.

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BUSINESS CENTRE OF MEXICO CITY IS SHELLED BY DIAZ IN EFFORT TO SILENCE MADERO'S GUNS



Francisco Madero.

Henry L. Wilson.
Birdseye View of Mexico City.

General Felix Diaz.

PARTY FACTIONS IN BITTER CLASH

Economy Advocates Are Determined to Cut Down Government's Expenses.

FILIBUSTER THREATENED

House Leaders Take Up Quarrel in Effort to Effect Settlement.

Washington, February 12.—Economy differences among the House Democrats to-day reached the leaders of the Democratic side, and efforts were made to reconcile the factions which threaten to precipitate a struggle over the naval appropriation bill, with its two-battleship provision, when it appears on the floor.

Speaker Champ Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, conferred over the entire appropriation situation for the session, and Mr. Fitzgerald told the Democrats that the bill, as amended, would carry about \$145,000,000, and the economy advocates insist that it should be cut about \$20,000,000. Mr. Underwood called on Representative Fitzgerald, of Tennessee, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and urged him to endeavor to cut down the bill. Mr. Padgett called the Democrats of his committee together, but they were unable to agree on any reduction, and the matter was put over until to-morrow.

The economy advocates, who are about sixty strong in the House, declare they will filibuster and prevent the passage of the bill at this session unless the amount carried is materially reduced. They will hold another meeting to-morrow night, and unless something is done in the way of reducing the bill in the meantime, a resolution by Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, will be taken up, which would require the Ways and Means Committee to remove the entire Democratic membership of the Naval Affairs Committee for "extraneousness" and failing to live up to the party's platform pledges.

Target of Attack.
The public buildings omnibus bill also will be a target of attack in the House. Chairman Fitzgerald figures that the appropriations already proposed to be enacted by this session of Congress, exclusive of the public buildings, run \$1,500,000 above the total of last year. To-night Chairman Burnett, of the Public Buildings Committee, stated that his bill would aggregate about \$28,000,000, which includes substantial provisions for improvements in the districts of Democratic Leader Underwood, Republican Leader Mann, Chairman Fitzgerald and other House leaders.

Army Appropriation Bill.
Washington, February 12.—Carrying a total appropriation of \$34,585,828, the army appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Military Affairs. The committee increased the allowances made by the House to the extent of \$680,450.

A number of amendments in the shape of legislation were added, most important of which provides for changes in the method of appointment and constitution of courts martial along the lines of an independent bill which passed the Senate recently. The Manchus law, so-called, requiring the presence of officers with their commands, was so amended as to provide that service performed as regimental, battalion or squadron staff.

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ROOSEVELT RETURNS TO ATTACK ON COURT

WAR DECLARED BY STRIKING MINERS

They Threaten Lives of Governor, Adjutant-General and Other State Officers.

Charleston, W. Va., February 12.—Conditions late to-night in the coal strike district of Kanawha were regarded as serious. The lives of Governor Glasscock, Adjutant-General Ellett, Sheriff Bell and every member of the military force now in the field has been threatened.

Miners, which caused apprehension here to-night were to the effect that an attempt was to be made to release all miners under arrest. Miners were immediately dispatched to Paint Creek to form a small force stationed there.

The military commission, sitting as a court, will begin work to-morrow.

Threatening steep paths and plunging into the dense underbrush covering the mountains around Buckhollow, where mine guards and striking miners battled early in the week, squads of militiamen to-day sought for the dead and wounded.

Military officers believe that many more men than have been reported were shot during the fighting and were hurried away to the remote sections of the hill country by their friends to escape arrest.

NOT YET WITH JURY

Cash Register Case Delayed by Charges of Defense.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—Contrary to expectations, the trial of the twenty-nine officials or former officials of the corporation of the Romanoff Co., charged with having violated the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust act, was not given into the hands of the jury to-day. At the morning session of the court forty special officers were brought to the judge by attorneys for the defense, and when the afternoon session was convened Judge Hollister announced that he had not had time thoroughly to consider all of these and, therefore, adjourned court until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The government offered no special instructions, but Judge Hollister announced at adjournment that it would be charged to the jury to-morrow. The trial, which is expected to consume about two hours.

TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY

Accession of Romanoff to Throne in Russia Commemorated.

St. Petersburg, February 12.—Plans for the celebration of the tercentenary of the accession of the Romanoffs to the imperial throne are practically complete. The government has asked the Emperor to give the Emperor and his family in the course of the year.

The tour will give His Majesty an unusual opportunity of coming into close contact with his subjects. The Emperor's first trip, the only body of troops in the Russian army dating back to the time of Michael, the first Romanoff Emperor, is to be a guard of honor to the imperial family.

The celebration will last several months, beginning here March 6.

Charles Major Near Death.

Shelbyville, Ind., February 12.—Charles Major, the author, who has been ill since last summer, is gradually growing weaker. His physician said to-day that the novelist's death is only a question of a few hours.

Election of Senators by People.

Springsfield, Ill., February 12.—The State Senate to-day by a vote of 48 to 0 ratified the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Calls Idaho Decision Greater Blot on Judiciary Than Dred Scott Case.

SPEAKS AT LINCOLN BANQUET

First Political Utterance Former President Had Made in Months.

New York, February 12.—Former President Roosevelt made his first public appearance in the councils of the Progressive party for many weeks to-night to say that, so far as he was concerned, there would be no compromise or accommodation, no yielding in the fight for the party.

"The Progressive party has come to stay," he declared.

The ex-President again attacked the Supreme Court of Idaho for its decision denying the Progressive party a place on the ticket at the fall election.

Many of the conspicuous figures in the Progressive campaign last fall gathered for the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Progressive Club. The 2,000 seats at the table were all taken, many by women and hundreds of spectators filled the balcony overlooking the ball room, in which the dinner was given.

Albert J. Beveridge, Progressive candidate for Governor of Indiana at the election Oscar Straus, who ran for Governor in New York; William H. Hottelkiss, former Progressive State chairman, and ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cochran also made speeches.

No Amalgamation for Him.

Colonel Roosevelt declared unequivocally against the amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive parties, as recently proposed by one of the leaders in the Progressive campaign last fall.

"The Progressive party," said he, "will amalgamate with neither of the two old parties, both of which are boss-controlled and privilege-ridden. We believe that in each of these parties, however, there are hundreds of thousands of good, honest men and women who are Progressives. The only place for them is in our party. We will welcome them in, and we will treat them on an exact equality with ourselves, paying not the slightest heed to whether they are ex-Republicans or ex-Democrats."

Colonel Roosevelt declared that the decision of the Supreme Court of Idaho was "even a greater blot on the American judiciary than the Dred Scott decision itself," and "that no anarchist ever can or ever will hurt the courts as they are hurt by such action as this of the highest court of the State of Idaho. Such a decision, he asserted, 'shows the need of the power of popular recall of the judiciary.'"

Colonel Roosevelt said in part: "At this moment there has occurred in Idaho a decision by the highest State court, which, within its own limits, is an even graver offense against justice and decency, and an even greater blot on the American judiciary, than the Dred Scott decision itself. The reactionary Supreme Court of Idaho has played into the hands of the Republican machine, of which it was itself a part, precisely as Justice Taney and the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1857 played into the hands of President Pierce and Buchanan and the reactionary organization of which he and they were parts."

In Idaho the result was as grave a miscarriage of justice at the election as had already occurred at the nomination convention, and the court became the most potent instrument in this denial of justice. This decision I hold to have been an outrage upon the people of Idaho, and not merely upon them, but upon the people of all the United States for any interference with the right of an American in any State to cast his vote and to have it counted for the President of his choice is an offense against the Americans of all the States.

"I think the result of the vote

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Terrific Bombardment Reaches Climax and Shrapnel Falls Like Hail, While Bursting Bombs Tear Great Holes in Sides of Buildings.

PEACE ENVOY UNDER WHITE FLAG IS FIRED UPON BY FEDERAL TROOPS

Diplomats of Four Powers Protest to Madero and Diaz Against Barbarous Warfare in City, but Their Effort Is Unavailing and Fighting Continues—One American Woman Is Slain and Another Has Both Legs Shot Off—Residence Section Is Uninhabitable and American Embassy Is Crowded With Refugees. Madero Promises Use of Heavier Guns To-Day.

Washington, February 12.—Alarmed by reports from Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson that the combatants in Mexico City were training their guns in such direction as to increase the danger to Americans and other foreign residents, the State Department hurriedly dispatched instructions to Mr. Wilson to-night to warn all noncombatants to keep out of the fighting zone.

Mr. Wilson reported further that large numbers of Americans and other foreigners, terrorized because of the rain of bullets in the residential section, had sought protection at the embassy and in that neighborhood of the city. The ambassador said he found places of refuge for hundreds. The department emphasized to him the necessity of affording refugees every comfort and protection within his power.

Late developments in the situation were awaited by Secretary Knox and other State Department officials at the Knox residence to-night, where messages from Ambassador Wilson were received and answered.

Warned to Keep Out of Fighting Zone

Mexico City, February 12.—Mexico's capital was torn asunder again to-day by shot and shell. It was not until 9 o'clock to-night that the fire in all quarters ceased.

General Felix Diaz, in command of the rebel forces fortified and entrenched in and around the arsenal, had held his ground against the Federals, and had subjected the city to a more terrible bombardment than that of yesterday. He had enlarged his zone of action, and had sent forces against the National Palace.

But to-night Madero was optimistic. Throughout the bombardment and the almost continuous rattle of machine guns and rifles, the President went about his work in the palace apparently unperturbed. He took counsel frequently with the Finance Minister, Ernesto Madero. From time to time he was in conversation with General Huerta, the commander-in-chief, regarding plans of attack. His courage was great, his confidence remarkable. Over the arsenal General Diaz calmly directed the operations. He characterized them as solely defensive. He, too, was optimistic.

Number of Dead Can't Be Estimated.
The number of dead and wounded cannot even be estimated, but it is large. For two hours during the forenoon the rebel gunners rained shot and shell at the lofty structures of the city, from the roofs of which Federal sharpshooters and machine gun men had attempted to rake the insurgents in the trenches and behind the barricades of the arsenal.

Shells from the heavy guns were well timed, the explosions throwing perhaps hundreds of thousands of bullets into the roofs, effectually clearing for a time at least these buildings of the picked men from the Federal troops.

Some of the rebel shells and not a few rifle bullets reached the National Palace, but none did serious damage. It is not believed that Diaz seriously contemplates at the present time an attack on Madero's headquarters.

Madero has promised to make a combined assault on the rebels' position to-morrow, but the operations of to-day indicate that Diaz has much in reserve. On the first day of the battle it was the government forces that burned their powder. To-day it was the rebels' turn to be aggressive. Diaz brought forth heavier guns than he had used before. Two threatening features of the day were the appearance in the outskirts of the city of Zapatistas, who harassed the government troops, and the release from the Belen jail of several thousand prisoners. Some of the latter have joined the rebel ranks, but others are foot-free and may turn to looting.

The American Ambassador and the ministers of Great Britain, Germany and Spain made protests to both Madero and Diaz against the "barbarous and inhuman warfare," but their protests have been in vain. A brief armistice was arranged for a visit of the diplomats to the President and to the rebel commander, but in general the continuity of the day's operations was interrupted but slightly. The whirl of the machine guns was seldom silent, and there was at no time a long interval between cannon blasts.

British Legation Is Under Fire.
The British legation was under the rebel fire for a time, but the American embassy is considered to be in a comparatively safe district. For this reason women and children are being brought to that section and an American guard patrols them. During a lull in the fighting automobiles, flying white flags, were sent to various quarters of the city by the Americans, Germans and British to collect women and children of all nationalities, and the will be housed in the building near the embassy.

At 8:30 to-night the firing had grown very light. Only at rare intervals did the booming of a cannon remind the people that the conflict had not ended.

In their positions the Federal soldiers are resting on their arms, and here and there are small squads giving trouble to their officers because of liquor, which makes them inclined to shoot without orders.

As yet the native residents do not know that possibly American marines may be landed, as the news from Washington arrived too late for publication. Owing to martial law and the enforced refusal of the telegraph management to accept messages freely, no reliable information has been received here concerning the situation in other parts of Mexico, although it is reported that disorders have broken out in Vera Cruz, from which the central government is said to have drawn even the police to assist in crushing Diaz.

Crash of Cannon Heard All Day Long.
From early morning the sharp crack of rifles or the crash of cannon could be heard in some quarter of the city almost every minute of the day, sometimes close, sometimes far distant. Diplomatic representatives of four powers protested, and an armistice was arranged so that an envoy from these diplomats could enter the rebel lines and confer with Diaz. But doubtless, owing to inability of the Federal commander to control all points on his lines, this envoy was fired upon, although riding under a white flag.

The American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson; the British minister, F. W. Stronze; the German minister, Herr von Hintze, and the Spanish minister, Senor Coloman y Coloman, called at the National Palace during a lull in the fire shortly before noon. After a brief conference with President Madero they had little difficulty in gaining his promise to suspend operations, if General Diaz would do likewise, until the diplomats or their representatives could confer with the rebel commander.

D. E. Hamer was chosen to carry the message of protest to Diaz. He entered an automobile, which, with a white flag flying, moved through the Federal lines. It was supposed that the troops had been advised of this mission, but the automobile was instantly made the target for numerous rifles, and bullets rattled about it. It continued on its way, however, the diplomatic envoy apparently unhurt.

Terrible Bombardment Reaches Climax.
The bombardment, which was terrible yesterday, reached a climax this morning, when Diaz shelled the very centre of the business districts.

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